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every lady wants a gold watch.
to the **MAINE FARMER** for
particulars as to how to obtain
premium.

THE LORD WILL PROVIDE.

On the sea of life we roam,
Earth's wild tempests bide,

Lord our heart a sweet voice sings,
 And death will still provide.
 Thy beauty be our earthly store,
 And wait with us aside,
 Any lack? God give them more,
 Lord does still provide.
 And darksome tempests cross our path,
 And not in fears hide,
 And yet the Lord careth still,
 Lord doth still provide.
 Should our earthly friends grow cold,
 Linger at our side,
 Savior is our loving friend;
 Lord will still provide.
 Mid earth's tempests, toils and cares,
 Phosor or betide,
 In the heart may safely trust,
 Lord doth e'er provide. H. M. W.

THE SIN OF FREETING.

al Tyner, in one of his essays, says: "People everywhere are waking up to the facts: Worry is wrong! Worry is unnecessary! Worry must go!" So it be! The sooner this unnecessary, worryful demon of fretfulness is banished from his "walking papers," the better the world. Worry certainly has no place in the life of a believer—a worry-free Christian is, indeed, a solecism. The great Hunt Jackson wrote thus of the fretting:

There is one sin, when it seems to be everywhere and by everybody unmitigated, and quite too much overdone in valuation of character. It is the sin of fretting. It is common as air, speech—so common that, unless it is above its usual monotone, we do not even observe it. Watch any ordi-

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coming together of people, and see how many minutes it will be before each frets that is makes more or

complaining statement of something
her, which probably every one in
room or in the car or on the street
it, may be, knew before, and prob-
nobody can help. Why say any-
about it? It is cold, it is hot, it is
it is dry, somebody has broken an
inment, ill cooked a meal; stupid-
bad faith somewhere has resulted
in comfort. There are plenty of

to fret about. It is simply astonishing how much annoyance may be in the course of every day's living,

the simplest, if one keeps a sharp eye in that side of things." This is certainly true; and it is no certain that a cheerful disposition may be cultivated in the same way that a voice may be trained in harmony or trained in various learning, and hope overmuch is an error, and one that the wise have preferred; how often have hearts been in terror over evils that never occurred! —*Christian Register*

REMEDIES FOR EMERGENCIES.

believe that every woman should have a little cabinet with timely remedies for sudden illness and ailments to refer until a physician can be procured. Cholera infantum and other bowel troubles are quite common among infants during the summer months. Flannel underwear is needed cool mornings and evenings, but it is best to restrict it in the middle of the day. The healthiest children have been those who

the course of wearing nappies on summer mornings and evenings. Cook brown rice in the oven and grind it in a coffee mill, and prepare it like coffee, when the first symptoms of bowel trouble appear, let them drink this when thirsty, instead of water. It often cures without medicine.

There is nothing so effective in such cases as the medicinal blackberry leaves. Get very dry, healthy-looking and

Save your druggist's recipe and use your spices, etc., from him. It works wonderfully, and for grown people it is marvelous how quickly it will relieve the most painful cases of cholera, etc.

stances of bowel and stomach arise
tainted milk. To keep the bottles
by an old, experienced nurse told
her method. She kept two or three,
by a half dozen bottles, and as soon
as was used, she rinsed it first with
water, then used hot water with a
teaspoonful of pearline dissolved in

washed outside and in the tubes, all parts carefully, and then set it up right in the sun and air to dry. One is a mistake to turn them upside down; the hot air condenses and the

becomes tainted from it, and tastes
differently. Soap is not as good for clean-
ing the sediments, and a small amount
of barline proves very helpful to cut
out the white and brown sediments in
cleaning.

THE WASHINGTON IN CAMP AT VALLEY FORGE.

amp and expected to find her ar-
in the gowns which they had sup-
would be worn by the General's

were disappointed," writes William
ne of "Washington's Christmas at
y Forge" in the *Ladies' Home Jour-*
"While our husbands and

ers are examples of patriotism,' she said to her countrywomen, 'we be patterns of industry.' She did

...to wear a brown dress and a | **Field**
... | **L.S.**

TABLE INVESTMENT

IF YOU USE THE

VED U. S. SEPARATOR.

ing is only one experience among many. ly and figure out how many times for itself:

0 LBS. OF BUTTER A YEAR.

WEST LEBANON, N. Y., May 20th, 1899. My solicitation on your part, and with great pleasure, I write to say that the No. 1 U. S. Separator is still doing its duty in my dairy, and easily as much as ever. I have never had a few rubber rings and a gallon of oil, selling about \$8.00 a year. I have also had a few more of the separator and new milk from it without the separator we could not have had the smooth tongues of our agents, but used a U. S. Separator, and the milk was perfect.

SMITH, SHERMAN, PHOT. FAIRVIEW PARK.

Complete Free for the Asking.

CHINE CO., Bellows Falls, Vt.

...SELL \$30

ors FOR

at any price. Are more simple, have durable, skin closer, and last longer. In packages on 30 days trial. Send for details from those now using.

s, Eastern Agents, Portland, Maine.

CANADIAN ASHES.

100 Carloads for Sale Annual

No. 1 Hardwood Canada

Ashe, containing all the

elements which make wood so rich in

fertility. I am anxious to have you make a

trial of my ashes, and see if there is not big

in them. Shipped in Carload lots in perfect

dry condition, thereby increasing their per-

centage from 15 to 20 per cent.

ALSO PURE GROUND BONE FOR SALE

For prices, pamphlets, etc., address

GEORGE STEVENS,

"The Hustling Ash King,"

P.O. Box 606, Peterboro, Ont., Canada

1,000 Canoes for Sale

by the CANADIAN CANOE CO. For price

catalogue, etc., send 19c. in stamps. Ad-

GEORGE STEVENS,

Sole Agent for U. S.

Box 699, Peterboro, Ont., Can.

THE AMERICAN HAY TEDDER

CHAIN GEAR. Always must be the same

For the hay tedder, the chain gear is

the most important part of the machine.

It is the only part that wears out

and it is the only part that can be

repaired. It is the only part that

can be changed. It is the only part

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Home Department.

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Within our heart a sweet voice sings,

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speckled apron when receiving fastidious

and elegant visitors at Morrisset.

It was said afterward that she acquired her inveterate habit of knitting in her zeal at Valley Forge to relieve the barefooted men around her. On every fair day she might be seen walking through the rude streets of the town of hats with a basket in her hand. Entering the hut of a sergeant, she found him dying on a pallet of straw, his wife beside him in the anguish of final separation. She ministered to his comfort with food prepared by her own hands. Then kneeling she earnestly prayed with her "sweet and solemn voice" for the stricken couple. All day long she was busy with these errands of grace, or in the kitchen at the stone house, or in urging other women to lend a helping hand. And when she passed along the lines of the troops she would sometimes hear the fervent cry of "God bless Lady Washington" or "Long live Lady Washington!" Well, indeed, might the men feel that they could fight to their very last drop of blood with a commander whose wife, who was formerly the belle and leader of her set among the dames and damsels of Virginia, was not ashamed to be seen darning his and her own stockings!

IN THE INVALID'S ROOM.

It is comparatively easy to nurse in a hospital, where every appliance for the relief of sufferers is at hand, and where no expense has been spared either in the quantity or the quality of invalid requisites, says a writer in *McClure's Magazine*. When we nurse in our homes it is often necessary to contrive and plan, and even to invent.

An inverted chair makes a capital support for pillows in cases where the patient, from whatever cause, wishes to sit bolt upright, and has but little physical strength to keep himself in the desired position. Of course, the chair must be well covered by pillows, or it would prove but a hard and unyielding support for a weak back.

Children are frequently unable to bear very hot poultices, and it is but needless cruelty to apply boiling linseed to a child's tender skin. The nurse's hand (often hard and rough by reason of much work) is not a safe criterion of what a child can bear; the cheek or back of the arm is a better guide, and when the poultice is at the proper temperature, the child will bear it better if the surface is smeared over with cold olive oil.

Any handy man can contrive what is called a "cradle" to support the weight of the bedclothes over a broken limb. Two straight pieces of wood and two or three wooden hoops from a flour barrel will suffice for this purpose.

Never leave medicines within the reach of children, and as an invariable rule, keep poisons under lock and key.

Here are some invaluable rules for surgical nursing:

1. Wash your hands thoroughly with carbolic soap both before and after dressing a wound.

2. Never touch a dirty dressing with your hands. Keep all dressings in an air-tight box.

For the Maine Farmer.

ABOUT THE FARM.

BY S. H.

The kitchen in every household, be it big or little, should be kept perfectly pleasant and wholesome by regular cleaning. It should be, above all things, light, with plenty of ventilation. The sink should be an object of constant attention—perhaps this is a hobby with me, but I have seen several dear friends sacrificed on the altar of badly ventilated kitchens and sinks.

It is very easy to disinfect them by using a strong solution of borax water, poured down the pipes twice a week, or even oftener.

Too much cannot be said or written about well-ventilated, clean-kept kitchens. It is where most of our farmers' wives spend much time, and in the far Western States it is so hard to get help, that the housewife is compelled to spend most of her time in it. In the East it is different.

The vegetable matter which is kept in the kitchen should be placed in a covered hamper and overhauled constantly, and any sign of decay thrown out at once. Kitchen cloths, must, of course, be washed out daily and hung on the line to dry in the air. Borax water is good to wash all such things in, because it purifies, and greasy cloths will harbor germs. One should not breathe impurities, and the kitchen, unless kept perfectly clean, gives more malarial fever than from any other cause. Have a strong man come in and help move and scrub and clean for you every few weeks.

MONOTONY OF HOME.

Every one is better for a change. Physicians recognize the importance of it for the sick. In the North they are sent South for the balmy air. In the South they are sent North for a tonic. People inland are sent to the seashore, and people from the plains to the mountains. Farmers' wives, especially, should make an effort occasionally to

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Maine Farmer.

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JAMES S. SANBORN, Director.
GEORGE M. TWITCHELL, Director.JOSEPH H. MANLEY, President.
GEORGE M. TWITCHELL, Editor and Manager.

THURSDAY, JUNE 15, 1899.

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For one inch space, \$2.50 for four insertions and sixty cents for each subsequent insertion. Classified ads. one cent a word, each insertion.COLLECTORS' NOTICES.
Mr. T. Brooks Reed is calling on subscribers in Oxford county.
Mr. R. S. Berry is calling upon subscribers in Cumberland County.
Mr. E. S. Gifford is calling on subscribers in Kennebec County.10,000 Weekly
Circulation
Guaranteed.THE LIVE
AGRICULTURAL
NEWSPAPER
OF THE EAST.

The Maine Farmer one year and either of the following desirable premiums for only one year's subscription—

The New York Tribune.

One year's subscription, 52 numbers.

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Sixteen pages, with marginal notes, printed in colors and bound; size 15x22 inches.

Mrs. Lincoln's New England Cook Book.

200 pages. (Selling price 50c.)

"Samantha Among the Brethren."

The best book by this noted author, 232 pages.

Butter Mold.

Bradbury's Creamery, 4-print. (Selling price 85c.)

Egg Case.

Six dozen capacity. (Selling price \$1.00.)

Cyclopedia of Useful Knowledge.

One set, 5 volumes, 1286 pages.

Pen-Knife.

Ivory handle, two blades. An elegant article.

Jack-Knife.

Two blades, strongly made. Size handy for use and convenient to carry in the pocket.

New York World, Tri-Weekly.

104 numbers of this metropolitan publication for only 50c above the regular price of the Farmer one year in advance.

Sample Copy sent on application.

Try the Maine Farmer for one month.

If we noticed little pleasures
As we notice little pains;
If we forgot our losses
And remembered all our gains;
If we looked for peoples' virtues
And their faults refused to see,
What a comfortable, happy,
Cheerful place this world would be.Is it any wonder that there is neglect
In the matter of church attendance
When a minister of the gospel of peace
Sends the winner of a brutal prize fight
A message, assuring him that "the felt
sure of the result because he knew the
Lord was on his side."More than one thousand in attendance
at a Field Day in June is sufficient argu-
ment for their increase all over the state.
The State Pomological Society did well
in inaugurating, and the State Grange,
Pomological and Board of Agriculture
better in uniting to complete the success
of these gatherings.During the next few weeks the possi-
ble caterpillar crop of 1900 may be greatly
reduced if a little care is taken to de-
stroy the cocoons now forming. Look
sharply under the lower clapboard at the
buildings, in corners and secluded
spots, and destroy every one found.The prevalence of fires the origin of
which is shrouded in mystery, calls for
expert detective work on the part of the
department having authority to act.
Only by the most stringent and vigorous
measures can the law be enforced, yet its
enforcement is demanded by every con-
sideration of safety to life and property.The Boston and Maine are trying a
new experiment, the use of an oil spray
over the surface of the tracks to check
all dust. Seventy thousand gallons
have been purchased, and fully \$100,000
will be expended in testing the use of
this agent in adding to the comfort of
travelers. Who says corporations are
heartless.In another column a correspondent
makes a severe criticism of the clergy,
or some portion of them. If true, it
surely explains many things not readily
understood and if false then surely our
friends in the pulpit will be prompt to
deny the charge. A well-known worker
in the rural sections declares that "there
is altogether too much truth in the
charge." It is true that when an earnest
man goes to the public with a messageout of the fullness of his heart and
the fervor of his convictions he always
wins a following. Earnestness, faith,
fervor, and warmth are essentials with
any speaker who hopes to win a consti-
tuency.If we criticize the action of the legis-
lators for good reasons we should also
commend that conservative spirit which
has ever characterized the action in this
state governing our investments. New
impulsive people are crying for more
stringent laws regarding banking opera-
tions in this state. They have been bit-
ten so hard that they are getting tired of
the experience.Before any radical change is made in
the tax received from the wild lands of
the state a change will be necessary in
the constitution. At present they pay
by law only a state tax. The owners
have fought against higher valuation as
unjust but the public should begin to
classify a reform which will enable this
class of property to be taxed at the
same rate as other real estate.The Farmer was pleased to welcome
the bustling and energetic Secretary of
the Maine State Fair, Mr. Geo. H. Clarke,
and look over the very choice and com-
plete advertising matter now being
spread over the state. It is by far the
best we have ever seen and each sheet
will be valued as a piece of artistic work.
The copy for the premium list is ready
for the printer and when printed the ex-
hibitors will have no cause to complain.
New classes and premiums have been
added and the sums judiciously placed
where they will best attract. "We shall
break the record," said Sec'y Clarke,
and every friend of the old, reliable soci-
ety will be glad to make certain the pre-
diction.We boast of our advanced civilization
and put ourselves on the back as we
think how rapidly we are approaching,
or passing, the millennium, yet somehow
there comes a shock when brought face
to face with the fact that we are only a
little above the standard of bull fights.
In Mexico they kill bulls, while in the
United States men pound each other to a
jelly. According to one of the officials
of the Coney Island Sporting Club, over
\$50,000 was taken in by the manage-
ment at the big fight. Of this \$25,000
goes to Fitzsimmons for getting whipped
and an additional \$25,000 to the club.
Jeffries, the winner, only receives \$15,
000 for his work and the honor (?) of be-
ing heralded as "champion."While the influence of an enthusiast
may be injurious to the peace of a com-
munity, and individuals be led to sacri-
fice property and time, there is no justifi-
cation for an illegal act, and the leader
of the riot at Levant will be commended
even by those who appreciate the great
provocation. The State of Maine cannot
be allowed to lapse into a lawless con-
dition, else life and property will be in
danger at all times. The act at Levant
was against the State, and as such must
be punished, and the trial of the six men
held by the court will be watched with
interest. Mob rule cannot be allowed
in New England. The officials at Bangor
are to be commended for the integrity
with which they have promptly per-
formed their duty in this matter, so dis-
graceful to a civilized community and
section.The Agricultural Department of New
York is doing a work through the public
schools of that state which is worthy of
emulation everywhere. Leaflets, de-
signed only for the eye of the teacher,
are issued giving instructions as to how
to train the pupil in perception and de-
velop their appreciation of the processes
of nature which are constantly within the
range of their view. The teacher is told
to avoid technicalities beyond the limits of
necessity and to burden the pupil very
lightly with definitions and classifica-
tions, leaving the child to supply as far
as may be these omissions. Leaflets al-
ready issued bear these titles: "How a
Squash Plant Gets out of the Seed,"
"How a Candle Burns," "Four Apple
Twigs," "A Children's Garden," "Some
Tent Makers," "What is Nature Study?"
"Hints on Making Collections of In-
sects," "Leaves and Acorns of Our Com-
mon Oaks," "Life History of the Toad,"
"The Birds and I," "Life in an Aquar-
ium," "How the Trees Look in Winter,"
"Evergreens and How They Shed Their
Leaves."A tactful teacher finds an im-
mense field of possibilities just here,
and can invariably enlighten a dull hour
or concentrate flagging attention by giv-
ing a lesson from nature. In no direc-
tion is popular education moving more
readily than toward the essentially sen-
sible and practical.

THE FARMER'S MOVEMENT.

On Saturday there was held in the city
of Portland a gathering under a call is-
sued by Mr. Wm. McLaughlin, Scar-
boro, and known as a farmer's move-
ment, the purpose being to formulate
plans for securing relief from certain
evils, by legislation. The result of the
deliberations is to be found in the fol-
lowing direct and explicit statements.
1. "A thorough revision of our sys-
tem of state taxation, to the end that
every kind of property shall bear its
just and proportionate share of the bur-
den of taxation."
2. "The taxation of money in times
of peace to run the state govern-
ment."
3. "No more borrowing of money in
times of peace to run the state govern-
ment."
4. "A lowering of the rate of taxation
by the next legislature by judicious
economy."
5. "No more fixing of salaries unless it
be by a horizontal reduction all around."
6. "No more appropriations for acad-
emies and seminaries with their obsolete
methods of teaching."
7. "No further encroachments by future
legislatures upon the inalienable rights
of the towns to local self government
especially in the matter of their schools
and roads."
8. "Abolishment of the distribution of
free passes by the railroads so that those
criticisms made because of this action,
the Portland Press says: "The with-
drawal of state aid from academies and
seminaries not under the control of the
state, has been agitated before, and a
few years ago an attempt was made to
submit a constitutional amendment toThe immediate repeal by the next
legislature of all appropriations running
for more than two years."While the principle embodied in these
declarations is wise and consistent,
action taken by past legislatures must
not be overlooked. Touching section 9,
the Farmer of Feb. 9th, said, and we
now think the position sound:"The Maine Farmer vigorously opposed
the movement two years ago, granting
the State College an annual appropriation
of twenty thousand dollars for ten
years, and time has fully justified the
wisdom of the opposition, yet the Farmer
in justice to the institution will defend
against any attempt to repeal the act
granting the appropriation. It was bad
legislation but it must stand."It must stand, as must the appropri-
ations to other institutions of learning
for the time specified, because the scope
of work attempted has been adjusted to
the certain income and a repeal would
seriously cripple. This money is dis-
tributed all over the state and our
schools are doing more and better work.
The declaration against further aid for
a term of years is sound and correct, but
the repeal of these acts would work
injury.At the same time it seems as though
other and equally important mat-
ters are omitted. Recognizing the
fact that town, county and state
expenses must inevitably increase
under changing methods of doing
business, leading to greater protection
of life and property and more complete
system—why should not this body have
declared as squarely in favor of an in-
come tax as a tax on franchises. Both
come from the personal property holder
who to-day pays less than his neighbor
on the farm.Why also in seeking for reduced state
expenditures did not this body declare
in favor of doing away with the fifth
wheel of the state government, the Gov-
ernor's Council and the creation of a
state auditor by which step only we can
hope for a complete and thorough su-
pervision and examination into the ex-
penditure by departments. To-day there is
no system of auditing the accounts pre-
sented, simply a guarding against ex-
cess over appropriation. The examina-
tion of the accounts is and must be cu-
ratory. To attempt more would require
time, and the gentlemen filling the
chairs are busy men receiving little com-
pensation from the state. Warrants are
drawn upon statement of claim by heads
of departments, the items of expendi-
ture being then or later in the form of
receipts, filed as vouchers. This is not
auditing as observed by corporations.
Custom has established the easy-gone
method which prevails and there is no
question but that a state auditor would
save the state over twenty-five thousand
dollars yearly, as lately declared by one
in authority. It is not the creation of a
new office but the introduction of a busi-
ness system by which greater economy is
to be made certain, which makes possible, if
not necessary, the state auditor. It was
never intended that departments should
draw appropriations in lump sum and
never could this be done with a state
auditor. Not only is there demanded a
lowering of the rate of taxation, by
economy in state appropriations, but so
long as these constitute less than twenty
per cent. of the individual taxes paid
there is greater need for economy at
home in municipal affairs. The question
of reform in fact-researching, and those
who have set themselves to the task may
be supported in every consistent effort,
for only by this can satisfactory results
be hoped for. The fact that the last
legislature, which so increased the ap-
propriations of the state, was largely
composed of farmers, relieves other
classes from a measure of responsibility
for this increase while adding emphasis
to the lesson which the Farmer has so
often repeated.At the meeting in Portland, Mr. H. K.
Briggs of Westbrook, evidently captured
the audience even while making a sharp
criticism. The force of his sentences may
well remain to stimulate activity: "I get
my living out of the ground and on it
New England farm at that. It was
Henry Ward Beecher who said that the
farmer who gets his living out of the
ground of the average New England
farm, puts a great deal of himself into
the ground. The complaints which we
farmers are making are justly made, I
think. In all the magazines and in the
newspapers it is conceded that the bur-
den of taxation are unequally distrib-
uted. The farmers and the small real
estate owners bear the burden of the
state, while the richer and more prosper-
ous go practically scot free."It is responsible for this? I say to
you that we farmers are and those who
are responsible. If we haven't received
such consideration in the halls of legisla-
tion as our numerical strength would
entitle us to receive, who is to blame?
The farmers are to blame. If we can't
relieve ourselves from these burdens, if
we haven't the power to do it, let us sit
down and work our farms and cease
grumbling. If we have the power and
sit tamely down and submit to this in-
justice we deserve to have our noses
held to the grindstone. But we have
the power. We will not submit to it.We live isolated lives and haven't
learned to unite as do those who dwell
in the densely populated parts of the
state. If the people in the cities have a
grievance they unite and do something.
If the farmers have a grievance they
grumble but do nothing. Talk is cheap,
but if you don't combine and talk some
so that people will listen to what you
have to say, this thing will continue to
the end. We must combine. Not to
form a new party. This is out of the
question, but to make the existing par-
ties feel our power and recognize our de-
mands."

AID TO ACADEMIES.

Touching the question of voting State
aid to educational institutions and the
criticisms made because of this action,
the Portland Press says: "The with-
drawal of state aid from academies and
seminaries not under the control of the
state, has been agitated before, and a
few years ago an attempt was made to
submit a constitutional amendment tothe people on the subject, but in two
successive legislatures the necessary two-
thirds vote could not be obtained. The
constitutional amendment is the only
effective plan. No legislature without a
mandate from the people will ever cut
off these appropriations. The pressure
for them is too great. Much can be said
in favor of a law abolishing railroad
passes. What Judge McFadden says
about the proceedings of the last legis-
lature isn't far out of the way. It doubt-
less did waste a good deal of money on
academies and was too lavish in the gifts
to charitable institutions. Yet the re-
sponsibility rests not so much with it as
with the people. Behind every appro-
priation was a demand backed up with
numerously signed petitions, and we
have never seen any evidence that the
farmers were less insistent for the en-
dowment of academies and the granting
of aid to the charitable institutions than
the city folks. The truth is that while
everybody is theoretically in favor of
economy, very few are willing to sacri-
fice anything to accomplish it, which
they are interested in. Everybody wants
somebody else to make the necessary
sacrifices."

ADULTERATION OF FOOD WE EAT.

"Freezing, Preserving, Freezing 'Em
Rosaline and Lakstone are things few
people know of, but they take these
adulterations into their stomachs," was
stated by Prof. A. S. Mitchell, analytical
chemist of the Wisconsin dairy and food
commission, to the senatorial committee
on pure food investigation which recently
met at Chicago."The use of antiseptics as preserva-
tives has become alarmingly great," said
Prof. Mitchell. "They are used as color-
ings and to stop the development of
germs in dairy products, also in chopped
meats, bulk oysters, fish, hams and pos-
sibly corned beefs."Prof. Mitchell made the sworn state-
ment that nearly every butcher in Illi-
nois used preserving liquors on scraps of
meat which they laid aside for the man-
ufacture of hamburger steak and other
alleged delicacies.The chemist first told of a liquid
known as "freezine," and said that the
stuff had been used extensively by farm-
ers to keep milk and butter, it being the
custom to mix it with the former in
small quantities and to pour it into vats
for the preservation of the butter."This freezine I have found to be noth-
ing less than almost pure formic al-
dehyde. This is a chemical that acts dis-
astrously upon the tissue of the stomach,
and I can only surmise the results when
milk diluted with it is used constantly
by a family. Where butter is placed in
vats filled with this stuff the porous
commodity takes up no small part of the
liquid with a result that can only be con-
jectured."The professor proceeded to tell of his
experiment with a fluid sold extensively
to butchers for the purpose of making
their hamburger steaks last and keep up
a healthy appearance."This liquid contains in great percent-
age what is known as sulphide of soda
with a complement of coloring matter,"
he continued. "It is styled as antiseptic
and in certain respects is. This may be
borne in mind, however, that where fer-
mentation and waste are arrested the di-
gestive properties are consequently de-
stroyed."Dr. Wiley, the government expert, had
used the chemical which was, during his
experience at a medical college, used to
preserve cadavers and was now occasion-
ally put to service in disinfecting houses
where smallpox patients resided.The common basis for the majority of
jellies manufactured nowadays, accord-
ing to several witnesses, are the cores
and parings of apples, utilized after they
had been evaporated. This substance, it
was claimed, is mixed with glucose in
large quantities with sugar in small
quantities and then colored and flavored
to suit the outside design on the pack-
age.Other witnesses were also examined,
and in general they were agreed that the
substances used were deleterious and
that in many cases they were poisonous.
Either prohibit their use, they declared,
or compel the manufacturers and users
to brand them plainly and explicitly, so
the consumer may know exactly what is
being eaten.The commissioners made this state-
ment at the close: "The things which
seem to stick out above the details of
the investigation are the facts that anti-
septics are used indiscriminately to de-
fraud and deceive; that they are in most
cases deleterious, and in some positively
dangerous."Second, that in the absence of explicit
labels dishonest manufacturers are en-
abled to put spurious goods on the mar-
ket."If there is any spot where legislation
is demanded to protect the public it is
in the matter of food for the home and
family.

FAILURE OF STATE BUILT ROADS.

One of the most important measures
adopted by Massachusetts for the benefit
of farmers was that proposing to help
various localities which would agree to
bear a part of the expense to repair the
roadways which farmers used for draw-
ing their products to market. There is
no question that the bad condition of
most country roads has been a serious
burden to farmers. In most places they
were glad to accept State aid in road
making on the conditions offered. It is
true that even with State help the build-
ing of new roads was a heavy ex-
pense. But it was urged that when once
made these roads would require very
slight looking after, and if this proved
to be the case for a permanent invest-
ment, the original cost of the road would
not prove very burdensome.This optimistic view does not appear
to be fully justified. The roads are ap-
parently all right when built, and per-
haps for a season or two thereafter if the
winners are not too severe. We have un-
til the past season had several years of
generally mild winters, with less deep
freezing of the soil than usual. Last
winter, however, the cold weather was
extremely severe, freezing soil down be-
low the depth of the new laying of road,and of course, breaking that into deep
ruts reaching down to the original soil,
and entirely ruining the road for use.
The New Bedford Standard reports an
extremely bad condition of the state
built roads in the neighborhood of that
city: "These which were built only a
year ago are as bad as any. There are
three pieces of the state road near New
Bedford, and all are in the same deplor-
able condition, with deep ruts where
heavily loaded wagons wheels have cut
down through a comparatively thin layer
of cobble stones that will only bear ser-
vice in dry weather when the ground has
not been recently frozen. In many cases
the ruts have cut through the wet soil
below, and as every team that follows
these ruts deepens them the mud is ris-
ing until it entirely fills these ruts and
the mass of cobble stone and cement
threatens to sink down into it. In some
cases, on roads newly made, a year or two
ago, the miring is so deep that six to
eight horses are required to haul the
loads that with a good road could easily
be drawn with one."These roads cost from five to fourteen
thousand dollars per mile, the State
bearing one half, not to exceed \$5,000.
The work to be done must be thorough,
superficial, and this calls for large
expense. It must first of all begin below
the frost line and provide ample drain-
age. Ideal roads are expensive to build
and expensive to keep in repair, but to-
wards that high standard our highways
must steadily approach, though not yet
by State aid through large appropri-
ations.

THE PEACE COMMISSION.

In view of the attention being directed
towards the Peace Conference at Hague,
and the good which may grow out of it,
the following figures giving the burden
of expense in connection with the main-
tenance of army, navy and war equip-
ments, will be of interest:

	Mon.	Expenses
Austria-Hungary	367,271	\$100,000,000
Belgium	51,425	15,000,000
Bulgaria	43,055	5,000,000
Denmark	10,291	3,000,000
France	617,179	185,000,000
Germany	611,629	188,000,000
Great Britain	398,849	201,000,000
Greece	28,415	4,000,000
Italy	279,864	77,000,000
Netherlands	45,722	15,000,000
Portugal	37,800	8,000,000
Russia	1,200,000	300,000,000
Russia	932,815	290,000,000
Russia	224,488	3,000,000
Spain	124,000	35,000,000
Sweden and Norway	64,041	13,000,000
Switzerland	150,000	20,000,000
Turkey	150,000	30,000,000
Totals	3,872,102	\$1,153,000,000

From the above figures it appears that
Russia's burden of expense is consid-
erably more than that of any other
government, and consequently, the charge
may be reasonably made that she is in-
fluenced by financial as well as by hu-
mane reasons in advocating the policy of
disarmament.The points to be considered by this
commission are as follows: (1) an agree-
ment not to increase the naval or mili-
tary forces and the corresponding bud-
gets for a fixed period; (2) an endeavor
to find means of reducing the forces and
budgets in the future; (3) interdic-
tion of the use of any new weapon or
explosive of a power higher than now
made; (4) restriction of the use of the
most terrible of existing explosives and
forbidding the throwing of any explo-
sives from balloons or similarly; (5) for-
bidding the employment of submarine
torpedoes and similar contrivances; (6)
undertaking not to construct vessels
with rams; (7) application of the Geneva
convention to naval warfare; (8) neutral-
ization of vessels saving those wrecked
in naval battles; (9) revision of the de-
claration concerning the laws and customs
of war elaborated at Brussels in 1874;
(10) acceptance of the principle of medi-
ation and arbitration in such cases as lend
themselves thereto.The conference sitting in considera-
tion of these propositions is unique in
the history of the world. Never before
have the great nations of the earth taken
so united a step towards averting the
horrors of war and lessening its burdens
upon the people, as that which this con-
ference represents. While the nations
may not be ready to disarm, it is much
that they are ready to consult upon the
best means of lessening the horrors of
war, and of agreeing to arbitrate upon
matters which might otherwise lead to
open conflict at arms. The United
States, England, Russia and France will
no doubt stand together in the peace
conference—and these four great nations
towards the ushering in of the long-
heralded era of "peace on earth; good
will toward men."

SUGAR BEETS IN ARROOSTOOK.

Many a man will remember with sor-
row the experience of years ago in grow-
ing sugar beets in Maine for sugar mak-
ing, and the utter collapse of the whole
scheme, yet no one will for a moment
claim the same project impossible to-day.
A great advance has been made in meth-
ods and machinery and the sugar beet in-
dustry is assuming great proportions in
other states.At the present time several Bangor
men are interested in the idea of raising
beets in Arroostook county for sugar.
When the attempt was made before, the
B. & A. railroad was not built, and the
industry could not be made to pay be-
cause it cost so much to get the sugar
to market that the profits were all eaten
up. A well known Bangor man who
has devoted much time to a study of the
beet sugar problem, says that he has
been the farmers in Arroostook county
ought to try it. "If they would," said
he, "there is no doubt but that they
could make as much money out of it in
the course of two or three years, as they
now do in the potato business. We have
the finest soil in this state for raising
beets, or almost anything else that
grows, that can be found in the country.
They only raise 4 per cent. beets in Ger-
many and the business is immensely
profitable. If in this country only 10 per
cent. beets could be raised, look at the
money there is in it. The sugar beet in-
dustry has been tried in Maine, but
without great success, because we did
not know all the ins and outs of the
business. Now the farmers know more
about it and they ought to try it again,
and if I am not mistaken a move will be
made in this direction another year."

CRUELTY TO DUMB ANIMALS.

If every person would follow in the
steps of our old friend Hon. Seward Dill,
now of California, the cruel practice of
high checking and the wanton destruc-
tion of birds would cease. He says:
"Years ago I instructed my people that
when my time should come for cross-
ing the Stygian river, no horseman
employed to bear my remains to the
cemetery having blinders, over-draws or
check-rein upon his horses, or displaying
plumes made of bird feathers, should be
allowed to attend that duty."
Furthermore I requested that no lady
whose bonnet or hat might be adorned
with bird plumage of any kind, whether
wing, tail or what not, should kindling
at my funeral: my grave. Such plumage
is obtained from mothers who feed
broods, each of four little ones, are left to
starve in their nest. The plaintive cries,
"peep, peep, peep," of the forsaken little
things might wake me in the midst of
my last eternal slumber.The Josselyn Botanical Society of
Maine has been invited to meet at the
Ricker Classical Institute, Houlton, the
last week in June. Houlton is the shir-
town of Arroostook county, and all mem-
bers will be favored with exceptionally
low rates of travel and hotel fares.

The best of all Pills are BEECHAM'S.

City News.

—Augusta roads are being put in good
condition this year.—Graduation exercises in all the
schools have been of a high order.—The freshman class of Cony High
School at the close of the year presented
the school a fine bust of Benjamin
Franklin.—The 20th annual meeting of the
Maine branch of the Woman's Board of
Foreign Missions will be held at the
Congregational church, to-day.—The circus carried away about five
thousand dollars from Augusta, and left
the memory of clowns, bare back riders
and trapeze performers as equivalent.—Miss May Philbrook, one of Aug-
usta's bright young ladies, has been se-
lected, because of work in literature, for
special part in junior commencement ex-
ercises at Colby.—Augusta may well take pride in the
fact that one of its sons, Mr. Arthur H.
Nason, has been selected as one of the
six commencement speakers at Bowdoin,
out of a class of sixty.—The Kennebec Valley Advent Quar-
terly Meeting will be held at the new
chapel on Church Hill, Augusta, com-
mencing Thursday evening, June 15, and
continuing over Sunday.—The Unitarian pastor tendered its
popular pastor, Rev. E. E. Newbert,
and family, a reception at the church
parlors, Friday evening, it being the
seventh anniversary of his settlement in
Augusta.—Plans are completed for the remodel-
ing of the Journal building and the
contract will soon be let, the work to be
completed this season. This will be
good news, for the old building is not an
ornament as it is.—Mrs. C. L. Marston, one of the es-
timable ladies of our city, died suddenly,
Saturday evening, while riding her bicy-
cle. Interested in art and literature, and
devoted to her home and family, her
death will be mourned by a wide circle
of friends.—Repairs are being made at the Court
House upon an elaborate scale, the con-
tracts being as follows: Walter Conner &
Co. of Portland, interior woodwork; the
Williams Manufacturing Co. of Portland,
furniture; J. M. Nichols of Augusta,
mason work

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